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it is the contemplation of a firm and a virtuous mind, rising superior to corporeal sufferings, and shining forth in all its lustre amidst the ruins of its earthly frame. In the last period of the life of Mr. Rathbone, this spectacle was most eminently displayed. The moments that could be spared from actual suffering, were assiduously devoted to the consolation of his affectionate family, and the society of his friends, with whom he conversed on his approaching death, not only with fortitude, but with cheerfulness. The faculties of his mind were unimpaired to the last moment, when without a struggle he resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator.

"Thrice happy! who the blameless road along,
Of honest praise, hath reach'd the vale of death!
Around him, like ministrant cherubs throng,
His better actions; to the parting breath,
Singing their blessed requiems; he the while,
Gently reposing on some friendly breast,
Breathes out his benisons; then with a smile
Of soft complacence lays him down to rest,
Calm as the slumbering infant."

His remains were attended to the grave in the burial ground of the Quaker's Society, in Liverpool, by a very large concourse of his friends of all ranks, and of various religious denominations, who voluntarily assembled to pay the last tribute to his virtues, and by whom he will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

Mr. Rathbone married in the year 1786, the only daughter of Mr. Richard Reynolds, late of Cole-brook Dale, but now of Bristol, who has survived him, and by whom he has left four sons and a daughter to profit by his example, and to revere his memory.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Account of a Patent granted to Zachariah Barratt (Croydon) for a Machine for washing Linen, &c. to which may be attached a contrivance for pressing the water from them, instead of wringing them.

THE machine consists of a wooden trough, of a convenient size for one person to stand at, with an inclined bottom, the inside surface is made uneven, by grooves, or projections, about an inch asunder. The ribs of the grooves are hollowed, so as to give them a wavy appearance, and into the hollows may be introduced small pieces of buff or other elastic substance which in the operation of washing are supposed to act in a similar manner to the human fingers. A hole is made in the bottom of the trough to let off the suds when done with. On the inside of the trough, and parallel with its ends, a roller is fixed on centres, covered with cork, leather or other soft substance, to prevent noise in the operation of washing, which operation is performed by a person pressing the clothes in the trough, with a loose board, called an agitator, the under side of which is supported by, and moves on the roller above-mentioned. This agitator is constructed of one or more pieces of boards, two feet six inches long, framed together so as to form a flat surface, nearly of the width of the interior, having two holes or spaces cut out in the upper end, for the operator's hands. The lower end, about an inch high is covered with leather, cork or other fit elastic soft material with one or two pieces projecting at the bottom, similar to those in the hollow parts of the grooves, in the inside of the trough. Across the top of the trough is a strong bat or shelf of wood, on which may be placed an apparatus of any proper construction for pressing out the water, to be used as a substitute for wringing: this apparatus is a box, or tube, into which the wet things may be put,

and the water pressed out by a piece of wood, of the size nearly of the interior of the box attached to the end of a screw fixed in a frame. A lever or other means of creating a pressure, may be adopted, but if a screw is used, it should be encircled with cylinder of leather, to keep it free from wet, which would render its action stiff and unpleasant.

The process for dying Nankeen Colour....By Richard Brewer.

Mix as much sheep's dung in clear water as will make it appear of the colour of grass, and dissolve in clear water one pound of best white soap, for every ten pounds of cotton-yarn, or in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity.

Observe: the tubs, boards, and poles, that are used in the following operations, must be made of deal; the boiling pan of either iron or copper.

First operation....Pour the soap liquor prepared as above into the boiling pan; strain the dung liquor through a sieve; add as much thereof to the soap liquor in the pan as will be sufficient to boil the yarn, intended to be dyed, for five hours. When the liquors are well mixed in the pan, enter the yarn, light the fire under the pan, and bring the liquor to boil in about two hours, observing to increase the heat regularly during that period. Continue it boiling for three hours, then take the yarn out of the pan, wash it, wring it, and hang it in a shed on poles to dry. When dry, take it into a stove or other room where there is a fire; let it hang there until it be thoroughly dry.

N. B. The cotton yarn, when in the shed, should not be exposed either to the rain or sun; if it is, it will be unequally coloured, when dyed.

Second operation....In this operation use only one half of the soap, that was used in the last, and as much dung liquor (strained as before directed) as will be sufficient to cover the cotton yarn, when in the pan, about two inches. When these liquors are well mixed in the pan, enter the yarn, light the fire, and bring the liquor to boil in about one hour; then take the yarn out, wring it without washing, and hang it to dry as in the former operation.

Third operation....This operation the same as the second in every respect.

Fourth operation....For every ten pounds of yarn make a clear lye from half a pound of pot or pearl ashes. Pour the lye into the boiling pan, and add as much clear water as will be sufficient to boil the yarn for two hours; then enter the yarn, light the fire, and bring it to boil in about an hour. Continue it boiling about an hour, then take the yarn out, wash it very well in clear water, wring it, and hang it to dry as in former operations.

N. B. This operation is to cleanse the yarn from any oleaginous matter, that may remain in it after boiling in the soap and dung liquors.

Fifth operation....To every gallon of iron liquor* add half a pound of ruddle or red chalk (the last the best) well pulverized.

Mix them well together, and let the liquor stand four hours, in order that the heavy particles may subside; then pour the clear liquor into the boiling pan, and bring it to such a degree of heat as a person can well bear his hand in it; divide the yarn into small parcels, about five hanks in each; soak each parcel or handful very well in the above liquor, wring it, and lay it down on a clean deal board. When all the yarn is handed through the liquor, the last handful must be taken up and soaked in the liquor a second time, and every other handful in succession till the whole is gone through; then lay the yarn down in a tub, wherein there must be put a sufficient quantity of lye made from pot or pearl ashes, as will cover it about six inches. Let it lie in this state about two hours, then hand it over in the lye, wring it, and lay it down on a clear board. If it does not appear sufficiently deep in colour, this operation must be repeated till it has acquired a sufficient degree of darkness of colour; this done, it must be hung to dry as in former operations.

* Iron liquor is what the linen printers use.

N. B. Any degree of red or yellow hue may be given to the yarn by increasing or diminishing the quantity of ruddle or red chalk.

Sixth operation.....For every ten pounds of yarn make a lye from half a pound of pot or pearl ashes; pour the clear lye into the boiling pan; add a sufficient quantity of water thereto, that will cover the yarn about four inches; light the fire, and enter the yarn, when the liquor is a little warm; observe to keep it constantly under the liquor for two hours; increase the heat regularly till it come to a scald; then take the yarn out, wash it, and hang it to dry as in former operations.

Seventh operation....Make a sour liquor of oil of vitriol and water; the degree of acidity may be a little less than the juice of lemons; lay the yarn in it for about an hour, then take it out, wash it very well and wring it; give it a second washing and wringing, and lay it on a board.

N. B. This operation is to dissolve the metallic particles, and remove the ferruginous matter, that remains on the surface of the thread after the fifth operation.

Eighth operation....For every ten pounds of yarn dissolve one pound of best white soap in clear water, and add as much water to this liquor in your boiling pan as will be sufficient to boil the yarn for two hours. When these liquors are well mixed, light the fire, enter the yarn, and bring the liquor to boil in about an hour. Continue it boiling slowly an hour; take it out, wash it in clear water very well, and hang it to dry as in former operations; when dry, it is ready for the weaver.

N. B. It appears to me from experiments, that I have made, that less than four operations in the preparation of the yarn will not be sufficient to cleanse the pores of the fibres of the cotton, and render the colour permanent. *Trans. Dub. Soc.*

DETACHED ANECDOTES.

THE CLERICAL CHARACTER IN AMERICA.

A WRITER of celebrity who published at New York in 1807, describing the manners and dress of the Clergy of that country, uses the following characteristic expressions.

There is not a Clergyman in New-York of any description, nor as far as I can learn, in all America, that can lead a concert, or play upon the fiddle, or that dances, or manages an assembly, or gets drunk, or rides in at the death of a fox, or that wears buck-skin breeches, or a ruffled shirt, or keeps a mistress: all they do is to—marry the young people, christen their children, visit the sick, comfort the afflicted, go to church, preach twice or thrice on a Sunday, teach the living how to live, and the dying how to die; they are pure in their lives, uncorruptible in their morals, and preach universal love and toleration; and what is more unaccountable, they have no tythes, and they live in the very midst of their congregations.

THE CONDITION OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

A gentleman who had travelled through many of the European nations, found it necessary to cross the Atlantic in 1806. Arriving at New-York, he expressed a wish to visit the barracks, but to his astonishment he was informed there was no barrack there. That the soldiers lived in their own houses, and slept with their own wives. Nay more, that they possessed counting-houses, clerks, ware-houses, ships, coaches, country seats, and, strange to tell, they had no pay!

HONESTY AT COURT.

Queen Caroline, once pressed the celebrated Dr. Clarke strongly to acquaint her with her faults. After evading this delicate business as long as he could without giving offence, he at length said; "As I am compelled, your Majesty must pardon me for saying that when people come from the country to St. James' chapel, for a sight of the royal family, it is